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recognized is 329 as against 316, and of genera 99 as against 89 in the earlier edition.

We notice that the genera *Climacocircus*, *Urubitornis*, *Oroaëtus*, *Thalassoaëtus*, *Cuncuma*, *Helicolestes*, *Aviceda*, and *Rhynchofalco* have been recognized, while *Neohierax* (p. 184) is proposed as a new genus, with *Poliohierax insignis* as type, and the following new forms are proposed *Odontriorchis palliatus guianensis*, Paramaribo, Surinam; *O. p. mexicanus*, Tampico, Mex., and *O. forbesi* Pernambuco, Braz. (all on p. 159).

*Polioaëtus* we notice is shifted from the Pandiones to the vicinity of *Haliaëtus* and *Pithecophaga* to the Harpy Eagles, while the genus *Archibuteo* (now *Triorchis*) is still regarded as distinct instead of being merged with *Buteo* as advocated by Oberholser.

Mr. Swann has certainly spent much time and pains on this new edition of his list and our knowledge of the group has been materially advanced.—W. S.

**Mathews' 'The Birds of Australia'.**<sup>1</sup>—Three parts of Mr. Gregory Mathews' great work have appeared since our last notice, and in all the high standard previously established has been maintained. They cover the families Cyclostomatidae, Turdidae and Sylviidae.

The first of these includes a number of characteristic Australian birds which the early settlers were at a loss to identify with the British species that they were familiar with at home, and hence we have such divergent popular names as, Babbler, Song-Lark, Field-Wren, Scrub-Robin, etc., while some especially notable species have received distinctive names from their peculiar vocal accomplishments as the Pilot Bird and Coach Whip Bird. The habits of all these are covered by quotations from Gould, and contributions from Ashby, Carter, White and other present day Australian ornithologists and correspondents of the author.

The thrushes are represented only by a species of *Oreocincla* and the so-called "Chats."

We note two new races described in Part 5. *Drymodes brunneopygia intermedia* (p. 214) western So. Australia, entire diagnosis "paler and more rufous" and *D. beccarii adjacens* (p. 218) Aru Islands "darker above especially on the tail." There is no clue as to where the types may be found. If as is quite probable another form may some day be found on the Aru Islands, this careless description of Mathews' will serve as a stumbling block until the location of the type is discovered and a comparison is made. It is curious that an investigator who has spent so much time and energy in ably correcting and elucidating the careless work of his predecessors should himself be guilty of similar lapses.—W. S.

<sup>1</sup> The Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. H. F. and G. Witherby. London, England. Vol. IX. Part 5 (December 15, 1921), Part 6. (February 15, 1922), Part 7 (April 4, 1922).